





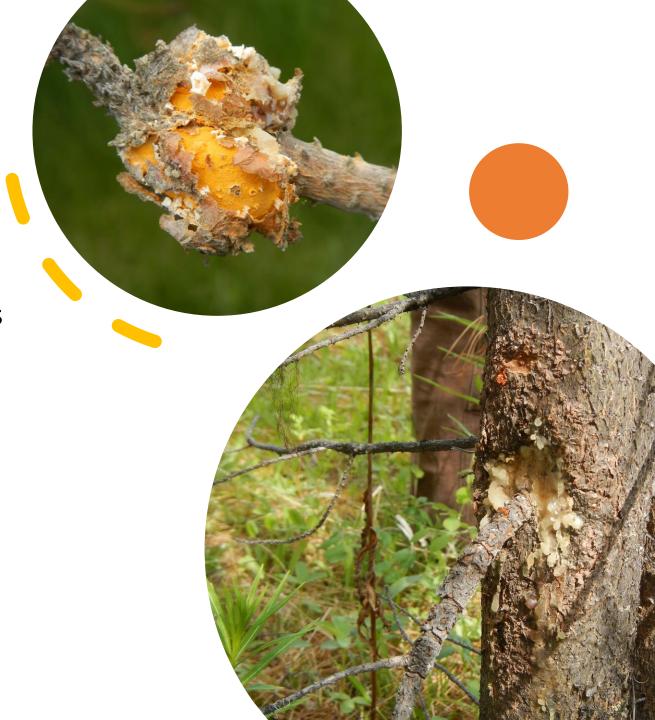
Current programs

- Armillaria ostoyae (Fdi)
 - Artificial inoculations and progeny trials
- Pissodes strobi (Sx)
 - Augmentation and field trials
- Dothistroma septosprum (Pli)
 - Starting to isolate, partner with Nico Feau (PFC) for ID
 - Develop inoculation methods
- Cronartium ribicola (Pa & Pw)
 - Continue intake of 60 Pa families/year, expand Ribes garden



Additions in 2023

- Endocronartium harknessii (Pli & Py)
 - Develop and implement isolation and inoculation methods for TBD populations
- Cronartium comandrae (Pli)
 - Scouting for field sites to place trials





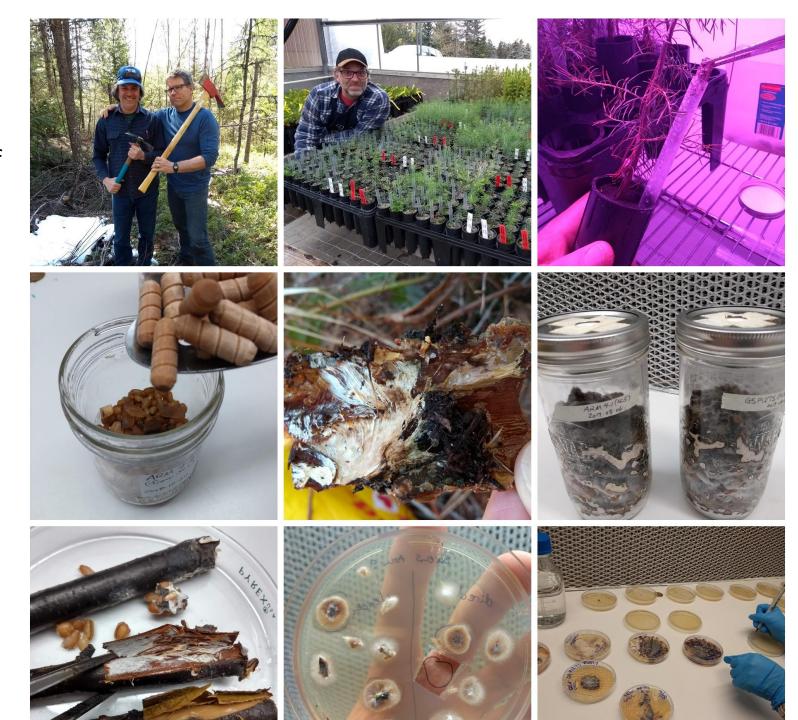




Armillaria ostoyae

Armillaria ostoyae isolation

- Collected & isolated a dozen strains of A.o.
 - Isolates identified to species using ITS and EF primers, as well as mating type
- Archived & actively culturing the strains.
- Cultured select strains on different substrates as inoculum source
 - birch stems
 - birch dowels, with ME
- Inoculated putative R & S families













Armillaria pilot inoculations

- Initial inoculations on 1+0 stock using two substrates:
 - birch dowels
 - birch stems
- assess 1-2 years following infection
- culture easy to grow on dowels, but no successful infections

Armillaria pilot inoculations

UPSHOT:

- birch stems work better than dowels
- developed scale-up of inoculation material
- estimated 3 years to observe infection
- started inoculating small progeny trials, using developed methods (next)
- Plan to expand A.o. isolate collection
 - test pathogenicity of isolates
 - test pathogenicity over time in subculture on artificial media





Armillaria progeny trial inoculation

• year1: grow 1+0

• year2: inoculate, grow to 2+0

year3: plant in field-based trial

60 families/year

 top 2 crosses/parent from pop being evaluated in the field.

• chosen in circular fashion from factorials -> lots of connection

5 putative resistant, 5 putative susceptible from previous study → linking families to other trials

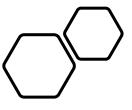
• 20 reps, 4 blocks, single tree plots

planted at ONE common location

Resistance of half-sib interior Douglas-fir families to *Armillaria ostoyae* in British Columbia following artificial inoculation



Armillaria progeny trial planting



Pissodes strobi (Sx)

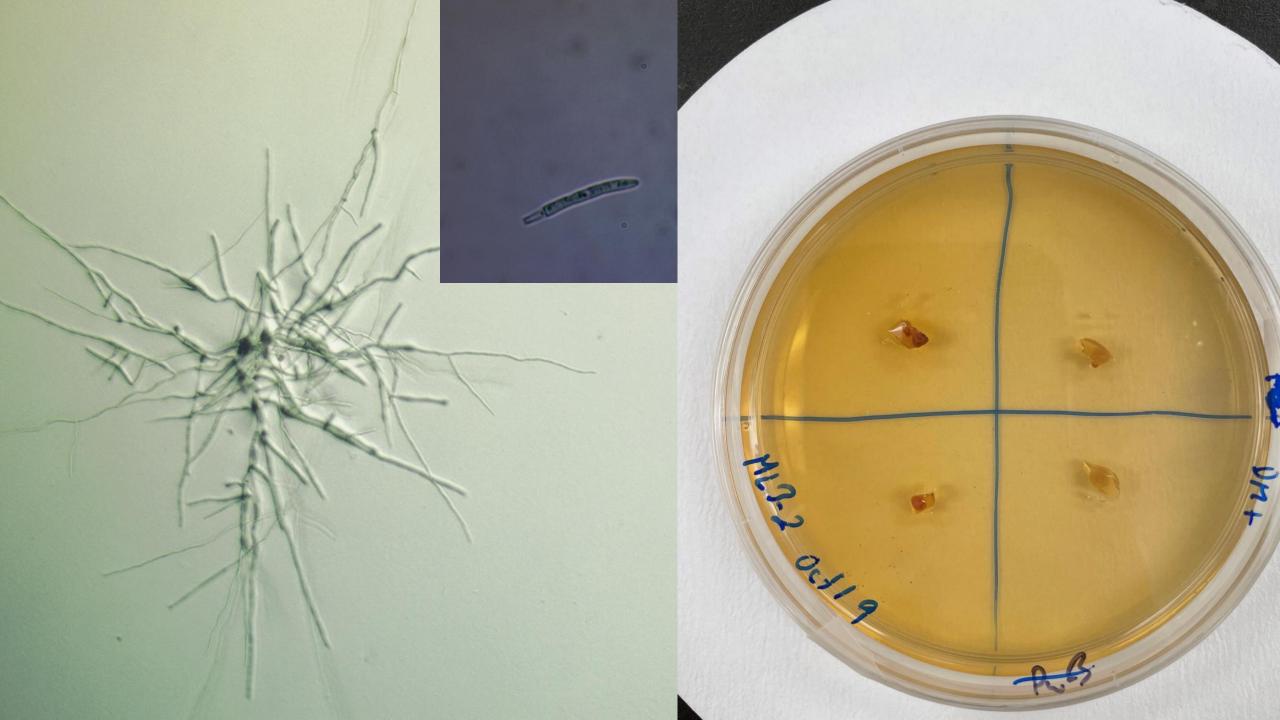
- Receive infested leaders in spring/summer
- Collect emerging adults and rear in artificial diet
- Release in the fall in raised beds
- Assess attack next fall
- Complementary data set from field sites



Dothistroma septosprum (Pli)

- Started isolating material
- Developing culturing and inoculation material





Pest resistance screening strategies

Field-based

- more parents evaluated
- longer time (10 years)
- easier to link to growth on landscape
- no guarantee proper disease incidence
- less work



Artificial

- fewer parents evaluated
- shorter time (3-4 years)
- harder to link to growth on landscape
- good homogeneous infection
- labour intensive



Thank you

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